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U.S. Federal Council of Citizenship Training
Community score card

Washington 1924

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION WASHINGTON, D. C.

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COMMUNITY SCORE CARD

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PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING



WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1924

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THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING.

The Federal Council of Citizenship Training was created by the President of the United States under Executive order, January 12, 1923. Its duties are to make constructive suggestions as to how the Federal offices may cooperate to secure more effective citizenship training, both in their own work and in cooperation with all other public and private agencies throughout the country. The facilities of all Federal offices are available, as far as practicable, to further the work of the council. The following are the members of the council:

Department of the Interior: J. J. Tigert, Chairman.

George F. Zook.

Department of Agriculture:

A. C. True, Vice Chairman. I. W. Hill.

War Department:

R. I. Rees.

C. R. Mann, Secretary.

Department of State: Norman Armour.

J. P. Doughten.

Treasury Department:

B. J. Lloyd.

W. F. Draper.
Department of Justice:

George E. Strong.
Post Office Department:

Louis Brehm. C. A. Rausch. Navy Department: C. R. Train.

L. R. Alderman.

Department of Commerce: Wm. C. Mullendore.

T. R. Taylor.

Department of Labor:

Raymond F. Crist. O. T. Moore.

Federal Board for Vocational Education:

J. C. Wright.

Frank Cushman. U. S. Veterans' Bureau:

S. Veterans' Bureau L. W. Bartlett.

F. V. Quillin.

The council has prepared a chart showing the activities of all the Federal offices with respect to citizenship training and the relationship of these bureaus to various groups of the population. By this survey the members of the council have secured an understanding of one another's work and an appreciation of the situation as a whole.

As a means of defining its own objectives and those of good citizens in community life, the council has prepared the accompanying community score card. This is designed to direct the attention of communities to important factors in their organization and maintenance and to supply a measuring stick by which they can rate themselves with reference to other communities.

The council will appreciate suggestions for improvement of the score card or of the method of using it. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, C. R. Mann, 353 State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMUNITY SCORE CARD.

INTRODUCTION.

In formulating and publishing a score card which may be used to bring out conditions existing in different communities with reference to the attitude of their members toward their obligation as citizens and to the opportunities for training in the things pertaining to good citizenship, the Federal Council of Citizenship Training has had in mind the following considerations:

In order to lay a good foundation for future constructive work in any line in a community it is desirable to know its present status as definitely as possible. Such knowledge should include both the good

and bad features of existing conditions.

Training for citizenship is often limited in the schools and elsewhere to instruction regarding civic affairs and the obligations of citizens relating thereto. The council has decided to make its program for citizenship training much broader and to include in it whatever relates to mental development, health, and physical development, vocational development, nurturing of patriotism, appreciation of our Government, and the social and moral development of the individual and the community.

At present in most communities the citizens generally have indistinct and inadequate knowledge regarding many things which affect the life and welfare of the community and make for either good or bad citizenship. Even those persons who are interested in promoting certain features of good citizenship often do not realize the conditions which are impeding their progress and may be wholly ignorant of or indifferent to matters outside the immediate circle of their interests which are vital factors in the promotion or retardation of good citizenship in the community.

In a democracy like our own substantial and permanent advance of a community in any direction can only be made by the voluntary and intelligent action of at least the majority of its members. Leaders, whether acting in public or private capacities, will not be able to bring about changes in the community thought or activities by their own dicta. They must have the interest and cooperation of the people, acting on their own behalf and with good will.

The Federal Council of Citizenship Training has no authority to impose anything on individuals or communities. It can only collect and disseminate information or make suggestions which may be of some use in promoting good citizenship. To make them useful such

information and suggestions must be taken up voluntarily by citizens in the several communities and acted upon by voluntary organizations which now exist or may be formed for this special purpose. Such organizations may have the aid of Federal, State, or local officials as far as the nature of their public service will permit. But after all the responsibility for action and the results therefrom will in the main depend on the citizens themselves.

To arouse interest in citizenship training, to aid in securing definite knowledge of existing conditions in the several communities, and to promote action in remedying such evils as are found to exist, this score card has been devised and may be used freely in whatever way

may seem best to those to whom it may come.

While it is the product of much thought and careful study by the council, this score card is not put out as representing a complete or perfect program for rating communities with regard to good citizenship. It is rather a select and concise presentation of a number of matters believed to have important relations to good citizenship and which lend themselves fairly well to numerical rating. Doubtless there are other matters which might well have been included in such a card, or which are of great importance but do not lend themselves to numerical rating.

It is hoped that trial of the score card may bring many good suggestions for its improvement. Discussion regarding the elements of good citizenship which this score card may evoke will perhaps be one of the most useful results attained by its publication and use.

The council has not undertaken to define the term "community" or to limit the size of the community to which the score card may be applied. It may thus be applied to a rural or urban school system, to a small local community, township, city, county, congressional district, State, or even larger unit, as may seem desirable or feasible in any given case.

The scoring may be done by some existing organization within the community or by an organization formed for that purpose by the people of the community interested in the project. Wherever feasible it is desirable that the matter should be explained in advance both through the press and at a public meeting called for this purpose. Whatever organization or committee undertakes the scoring, there should be a sufficient number of persons engaged in the work to make it thorough and at the same time not burdensome to the individual worker. This may involve meetings for the training of the score takers before they begin their work. Advantage should be taken of the services of persons especially fitted by training or experience for such a task wherever such persons are available.

Special efforts should be made through the churches, lodges, chambers of commerce, farm bureaus, women's clubs, and other organiza-

tions, as well as through the press, to arouse interest in the scoring and in its results. Plans should also be made and put into effect for follow-up work with a view to changing conditions in the community so that other scorings in the future will show definite improvements, thus demonstrating the value of this method of self-examination by the community.

Specific rules and regulations defining the conditions under which the scoring will be conducted should be set up by the community committee or organization in charge of the work. Specific instruc-

tions for rating each point are given in the score card.

The regulations concerning printing and distribution of Government documents make it impossible for the council to distribute free large numbers of the score cards. Copies may be purchased in any quantity from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for \$2.75 per hundred. There are no restrictions on reprinting it in whole or in part as may be desired.

The score card has been arranged under five heads: (1) Mental development, (2) health and physical development, (3) vocational development, (4) patriotic development, and (5) social and moral development. To each of these divisions a maximum score of 100 has been assigned, making a possible total rating of 500.

The main divisions and their scores under each of the general topics are shown in the following summary:

SUMMARY OF SCORE CARD.

	Maxi-	Com-
MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.	mum score.	munity score.
I. Literacy of the population	15	
II. Provisions for elementary and secondary		
schools	46	
III. Attendance at elementary and secondary		
schools	30	
IV. The public library	9	
Total	100	
=	100	
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.		
I. Vital statistics	14	
II. Health and sanitation	60	
III. Medical inspection and sanitation of schools	14	
IV. Auxiliary health organizations	2	
V. Physical development	10	
-		
Total	100	
=		
VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.		
I. Types of opportunities	40	
II. Per cent of people reached	35	
III. Adequacy of financial support	10	
IV. Provisions for promotion	15	
Total	100	
=		
PATRIOTIC DEVELOPMENT.		
I. Preparation for the exercise of the franchise	40	
II. Exercise of the franchise	60	
Total	100	
=	100	
SOCIAL AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT.		
I. Law and order	50	
II. Community welfare	20	
III. Moral development	30	
Total	100	
Grand total	500	

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

The first subdivision of the score card, entitled "Mental development," includes general education in its traditional sense. Emphasis is placed on the proportion of the population over 10 years of age which is literate, the provisions which the community has made for good schools, and the extent to which the children and young people of the community are taking advantage of these provisions.

Obviously in certain communities it would be unfair to apply this score card to the public schools only. In so far as practicable, therefore, data should be secured from all private as well as public schools located in the community. Also all students from the community who are attending public or private schools whether located within or outside of the community should be included. Whenever it proves difficult or impossible to secure accurate figures, as, for example, in connection with the annual expenditures for current expenses per child in average daily attendance in private schools, estimates may be made, or, if necessary, this portion of the item may be entirely omitted.

It will probably be found more practicable to apply this score card to the geographical territory represented by an educational unit, such as a local school district, consolidated school district, township school system, county school system, and State school system.

SUMMARY OF SCORES

SUMMARY OF	SCOR	ES.
I. Literacy of the population: Maximum score possible II. Provisions for elementary and	15	Community score
secondary schools: Maximum score possible III. Attendance at elementary and	46	Community score
secondary schools: Maximum score possible	20	Community goors
IV. The Public Library	9	Community score
Total	100	
Name of community		
Date		
Scored by		
76071°—24——2		

I Titanage of the namulation.		
I. Literacy of the population: What per cent of the population 10 years of		
age or over can not read, write, and speak the		
	Maximum	Com- munity
English language?	score possible.	score.
If less than 1 per cent, score 15	15	
If between 1 and 3 per cent, score 10		
If between 3 and 5 per cent, score 5		
If more than 5 per cent, score 0		
II. Provisions for elementary and secondary		
schools:		
A. Average number of days per year schools are		
kept open, excluding holidays.1		
If 175 days or over, score 12	12	
If 155 to 175 days, score 8		
If 135 to 155 days, score 5		
If less than 135 days, score 0		
B. Percentage of elementary school teachers		
who are high-school graduates with not less		
than one additional year of training in normal		
school or college.2		
If 95 to 100 per cent, score 12	12	
If 85 to 95 per cent, score 8		
If 75 to 85 per cent, score 4		
If less than 75 per cent, score 0		
C. Annual expenditure for current expenses per		
child in average daily attendance 1—		
(Current expenses include the entire cost in-		
curred in conducting schools except purchase or		
erection of buildings and grounds and payment		
of bonds and other forms of debt.)		
If \$50 or over, score 10	10	
If between \$30 and \$50, score 7		
If between \$20 and \$30, score 3		
If less than \$20, score 0		
D. Compulsory school age-		
If the compulsory school age, including the		
period in which employment permits may		
legally be granted, is 16 or over, score	5	
If below 16, score 0	0	
II Delow 10, Score O		

II. Provisions for elementary and secondary		
schools—Continued.		
E. Free high-school instruction: Does the com-		
munity make provision for free instruction of		
its pupils in high schools?—	Maximum	Com-
If "yes" in standard four-year high schools,		munity score.
score 7	7	
If "yes" in nonstandard four-year high school or high schools of less than four		
years in length, score 3		
If "no," score 0		
III. Attendance at elementary and secondary schools:		
A. Per cent of persons of legal school age attend-		
ing school daily—		
If 90 per cent or over, score 15	15	
If between 75 and 90 per cent, score 10		
If between 60 and 75 per cent, score 5		
If less than 60 per cent, score 0		
B. Average number of days per year, excluding		
holidays, attended by each person of legal		
school age 3—		
If 175 days or over, score 15	15	
If 155 to 175 days, score 10		
If 135 to 155 days, score 5		
If less than 135 days, score 0		
IV. The public library: 4		
A. Expenditures for library service—		
If your library is spending 75 cents or more		
per capita for library service annually,		
score	3	
If less, score in proportion		
B. Average use of the library per capita—		
If your library is lending 4 or more books		
annually per capita, score	3	
If less, score in proportion		
C. Percentage of the population who are reg-		
istered library borrowers—		
If 25 % of the inhabitants are registered		
library borrowers, score	3	
If less, score in proportion		
, FF		

In so far as possible include students attending school outside the community as well as those attending schools within it.

Appropriate credit should be given to each community for circulating library books received by individuals from county and State libraries.

¹ If there is a difference between or among the schools in the community, strike an average in general according to the number of students attending each type.

1 If a community contains a private school enrolling a considerable portion of its student body from without the community, it is suggested that only that proportion of the teachers be counted as is represented by the proportion of students residing in the community to the total attendance at the school.

1. Vital statistics:

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

This score card is intended for the rating of communities on their accomplishments in the prevention of disease, the conservation of health, the bringing about of improved sanitary conditions and in the encouragement of physical fitness in their relation to ideal citizenship. While some parts of it may be ill-adapted or even wholly inapplicable to certain communities, it is believed to be fundamentally sound as a measure of achievement, if not of actual health conditions. Exceptionally, when justification can be clearly shown, it may be advisable to exempt a small, or a rural community from the operation of certain provisions, but this should not be done extensively. In such cases, proportionally higher scores should be given for other activities.

The fact should be kept in mind that while the score card may be used in competition between communities which are comparable to each other, its greatest use might well be as a basis of comparison between what is and what should be in any given community.

SUMMARY OF SCORES.

I. Vital statistics:		
Maximum score possible	14 +	Community score
II. Health and sanitation:		· ·
Maximum score possible	60 +	Community score
III. Medical inspection, sanitation,		
and health education in		
schools:		
Maximum score possible	14	Community score
IV. Auxiliary health organizations:		
Maximum score possible	2	Community score
V. Auxiliary provision for recrea-		
tion and physical develop-		
ment:		
Maximum score possible	10	Community score
Total score	100	
Name of community		
Date		
Scored by		·

A.	Registration of births and deaths—		
	1. What proportion of the births of your		
	community are officially recorded? If		Com-
	all, score 2. If fewer, score in propor-	possible.	munity score.
	tion	2	
	2. What proportion of deaths in your com-		
	munity are officially recorded? If all,		
	score 2. If fewer, score in proportion	2	
	Note.—If your community is in the		
	U. S. census registration area for births or		
	deaths (or both), this means that 90% are		
	being reported. If not, some means of		
	checking should be resorted to.		
В.	Death Rate.		
	Was the (crude) death rate for your city		
	or community for the last calendar year		
	as low as 10 per thousand? If so, score 5.		
	If more, score at the rate of five-tenths		
	of a point less for each additional death		
	per thousand population. If death rate		
	is greater than 20 per thousand per		
	annum, it will be necessary to subtract		
	from your total count on all points at the		
	same rate, 0.5 point for each additional		
	death per thousand. If death rate was		
	lower than 10 per thousand, add to your		
	total score on all counts in the propor-		
	tion of five-tenths point for each reduc-		
	tion of 1 death per thousand population.	5+	
C.	Infant Mortality.		
	Was the infant mortality (deaths in chil-		
	dren under 1 year of age) in your city or		
	community for the last calendar year as		
	low as 50 deaths per thousand births? If		
	so, score 5. If more, score at the rate		
	of one-tenth point less for each additional		
	death. If more than 100, it will be		

necessary to subtract from the total count on all points. If death rate was less than 50 per thousand, add to your total score on all counts one-tenth point for each reduction of 1 death per thousand births.

II. Health and sanitation:		- ,
A. Community health organization—	,	
1. Is your community served by a health		
officer (city or county) who devotes his		
whole time to the duties of that office?	Maximum	Com-
If so, score 5. If not, score in propor-	score possible.	munity
tion to time devoted to health work	possible.	score.
2. Are the funds available for strictly		
health work equivalent to \$1.00 per		
capita? If so, score 5. If less, score in		
proportion	5+	
If more than \$1.00 per capita add a pro-		
portionate amount in excess of 5 to your		
total score of all counts.		
B. Pure water supply (maximum score, 10)—		
1. Is the drinking water used by the		
members of your community free		
at its source, and thereafter, from		
the danger of contamination by		
the alvine discharges of human		
beings, of animals, and from in-		
dustrial wastes? If so, score 10; if		
no, score 0	10	
2. If answer to (1) is negative, is water		
so treated as to render it safe? If	(10)	
so, score 10 C. Sanitary inspection service—	(10)	
1. Dairy and milk (FOR CITY COM-		
MUNITIES ONLY)—		
(a) Is dairy inspection maintained and		
is milk scored on safety and clean-		
liness in production and handling,		
bacteriologic tests, and on tem-		
perature at which it is kept and		
delivered? If so, score a maximum		
of 6 based on your health depart-		
ment's estimate of efficiency of		
measures	5	
(b) Is pasteurization required of all		
milk not from tuberculin tested		
cows? If so, score 2. If not, score		
in proportion	2	

II. Health and sanitation—Continued.		
C. Sanitary inspection service—Continued.		
2. Other foods (FOR CITY COMMUNI-		
TIES ONLY)—		
Does your health department main-		
tain a food inspection service, and		
does this include a physical ex-		
amination of food handlers? Score	Maximum score possible.	Com- munity
a maximum of 2, or in proportion to		score.
the efficiency of this service	2	
3. Dairy and milk (FOR RURAL COMMU- NITIES ONLY)—		
(a) What percentage of your popu-		
lation produce their own milk at		
home? If all, score 4. If only a		
part, score in proportion, unless		
those who buy are partaking of a		
safe city supply	4	
(b) What proportion of the milch cattle in your community are tuber-		
culin tested? If all, score 4. If		
fewer, score in proportion	3	
(c) Do all milkers wash their hands and		
udders of cows before milking and		
use small topped pails? If all, score		
2. If fewer, score in proportion	2	
4. Housing and plumbing and nuisances—		
Does your city or community main-		
tain an inspection of housing condi-		
tions, of plumbing, and of nuisances?		
If so, add a maximum of 1 to your total score based on your health		
department's estimate of efficiency.	1	
D. Sewage disposal facilities—	-	
1. What percentage of your population		
occupy dwellings—		
(a) With sewer connections (class 1).		
(b) If no sewers available, dwellings		
provided with sanitary toilets con-		
nected either with properly con-		
structed septic tanks, sealed and		
covered pits, or buried cesspools		
(class 2), or		
(c) If no sewers are available, dwellings which have absolutely fly-proof		
toilets with efficient scavenger serv-		
ice or where contents are removed		
regularly (class 3).		
regularly (class o).		

II. Health and sanitation:—Continued.		
D. Sewage disposal facilities—Continued.		
1. What percentage of your population		
occupy dwellings—Continued.		
If all houses are sewer connected, score		
9. If not, proceed as follows: Multi-		
ply the fraction which represents the		
sewer connected houses (class 1) by		
9; multiply the fraction which repre-		
sents the houses in class 2 by 8; multi-		
ply the fraction which represents the		
houses in class 3 by 7; add—		
Example: Class 1 houses $7/10 \times 9_{-}$ 6.3		
Class 2 houses $1/10 \times 8$		
Class 3 houses $1/10 \times 7$		
Houses with toilets not fly-		
proof 1/10	Maximum	Com-
	score possible.	munity score.
Score 7.8	9	
2. Is all your sewage finally disposed of in		
such manner as not to contaminate soil,		
or water used for drinking purposes, by		
your own or other communities? If so,		
score 1. If not, score in proportion	1	
E. Garbage disposal facilities—	•	
1. FOR CITY COMMUNITIES—		
(a) Is garbage removed at least once		
each week in residential section and		
daily, or as often as necessary, from		
hotels and other food depositaries,		
and are fly-tight metal garbage cans		
required? Score a maximum of 3,		
based on your health department's		
estimate of the efficiency of this		
service		
	3	
(b) Are trash, rubbish and manure		
(when present) removed weekly, and		
is your city free from flies? If so,		
score a maximum of 1, based on your		
health department's estimate of the		
efficiency of this service	1	
2. FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES—		
What proportion of your homes are		
practically free from flies and from		
their breeding places? If all, score		
4. If fewer, score in proportion	4	

II. Health and sanitation—Continued.		
F. Control of preventable and communicable diseases		
1. Reports to health department—		
Are 40 communicable or preventable		
diseases reportable to your health de-		
partment and failure to report punish-		
able? Score a maximum of 4, based	Maximum	Com- munity
on your health department's estimate	score possible.	score.
of the completeness of such reports	4	
2. Isolation and quarantine—		
Are cases of chickenpox, diphtheria,		
measles, mumps, scarlet fever, small-		
pox, typhoid fever, and whooping		
cough either placarded and the neces-		
sary home isolation enforced, or		
removed to isolation hospital, and		
does your city or community have an		
isolation hospital? Score on the		
basis of facilities and the efficiency of		
these measures (maximum)	5	
3. Special protection against individual	•	
diseases—		
(a) Smallpox—		
(1) Is vaccination against small-		
pox required for attendance at all		
schools, public and private? If		
	0	
so, score 2. If not, score 0	2	
(2) Has your community been		
free from smallpox (not counting		
an imported case which gave		
rise to no other case) for 12		
months? If so, score 1	1	
(b) Add 3 points to total score for		
effective mosquito control; (c) five-		
tenths of a point for effective hook-		
worm measures; (d) five-tenths of a		
point for effective rat proofing; (e)		
two points for effective tuberculosis		
control where sanatoria and clinics		
are available (1 to 15,000 population);		
(f) five-tenths of a point where laws		
are enforced to prevent blindness		
from ophthalmia neonatorum; (g)		
two points for effective work in the		
control of venereal diseases; (h) five-		
tenths of a point if all children of	•	
your community under 10 years of		
age have been immunized against		
diphtheria	(9)	
76071°—24——3	(0)	
100/1 -21-3		

1.1	COMMUNITI SCORE CARD.			
II.	Health and sanitation—Continued.			
	G. Miscellaneous services— Is there in your health department or			
	welfare work provision for the following			
	services: (1) Public health nursing; (2)			
	child and infant hygiene; (3) industrial			
	hygiene; (4) laboratory facilities (diagnostic, etc.); (5) clinics (medical, welfare,			
	dental) one to 15,000 population; (6), gen-			
	eral hospital facilities, public and private			
	(1 bed to 160 population); (7) emer-			
	gency and indigent medical and hospital facilities; (8) continuous public health			
	educational work?			
	If so, score a maximum of 4, based on your	Maximum	Com- munity	
	health department's estimate of the effi- ciency of these services	possible.	score.	
III.	Medical inspection, sanitation and health educa-	4		
	tien in schools:			
	A. Inspection service—			
	Is there maintained a physical inspection			
	service, including dental inspection, and drills or practice in health habits and oral			
	hygiene in all schools, public and private?			
	If so, score 4	4		
	If fewer, score in proportion.			
	B. Health education—			
	1. Are children taught the principles of home			
	and community hygiene and sanitation, causes, modes of spread and prevention of			
	communicable diseases; are they asked to			
	help in clean-up campaigns and reporting			
	contagious diseases? If so, score 2 2. Is school library adequately supplied with	2		
	authoritative books on health and sani-			
	tation? If so, score 1. If not, score in			
	proportion to facilities	1		
	3. Are all teachers well informed on pre- vention and control of communicable			
	diseases and on hygiene and sanitation?			
	If all, score 1. If fewer, score in pro-			
	portion	1		

III. Medical inspection, sanitation and health educa-		
tion in schools—Continued.		
C. School sanitation—		
1. Are all the schools in your community		
free from overcrowding? If so, and if		
part-time attendance is not in operation		
to avoid this, score 1. If not, score in	Maximum	Com-
proportion to number of schools that are	possible.	munity score.
not overcrowded	1	
2. Are all rooms in all schools in your com-		
munity properly heated and not over-		
heated in winter, properly lighted, and		
adequately ventilated? If all, score 4.		
If fewer, score in proportion to rooms		
that are. (Winter temperature should		
not go lower than 65° F. nor higher than		
72° F., 68° being ideal. Temperature		
should be recorded at least 3 times a day).	4	
3. Are all schools properly provided with		
one of the following facilities:		
(a) Sanitary sewer-connected toilets.		
(b) Sanitary toilets connected with		
properly constructed septic tanks,		
with properly covered concrete pits		
or buried cesspools.		
(c) Absolutely fly-proof toilets, con-		
tents of which are removed regularly		
or are otherwise rendered free from		
danger.		
If all schools are provided with one		
or another of the facilities listed,		
score 1. If fewer, score in proportion	.1	
IV. Auxiliary health organizations:		
Are there in your community auxiliary	,	
health organizations such as Red Cross,		
Antituberculosis Society, or organiza-		
tions for the promotion of health and		
sanitation, dissemination of health infor-		
mation, or similar organizations active in		
health work? If such exist in the pro-		
portion of one for each school, score 2.		
Îf fewer, score in proportion	2	

V. Auxiliary provision for recreation and physical development:

Public recreation center and playground:

A. Are there equipment and grounds for open air exercise for all children in your community, including a playground and recreation center, where ample play space does not exist unoccupied? If for a children, score 5. If for fewer, score i proportion_____

all, score 5. If fewer, score in propor-

tion....

does not exist unoccupied? If for all children, score 5. If for fewer, score in proportion	Maximum score possible.	Com- munity score.
3. What percentage of boys and girls	Ů	
between the ages of 6 and 18 years take		
part in physical contests or make reason-		
able use of playgrounds, games, etc.? If		

B. What percentage of boys and girl between the ages of 6 and 18 years tak part in physical contests or make reason

COMMUNITY SCORE CARD.

VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(For urban communities.)

The following score card is intended for the rating of urban communities on their accomplishments in providing vocational development as a factor in citizenship training.

The term "vocational development" is used in a broad sense and includes all training which has a vocational bearing, such as vocational guidance, occupational experiences, manual training, boys' and girls' club work, farm and home demonstration work, as well as training for specific vocations.

The items on the score card are intended to apply to those community developments for which it is responsible and which are of a public character. In using this score card it will be found more practicable to apply it to the geographical territory represented by an educational unit, such as:

Local school district	
Consolidated school district	
City school system	
State school system	-

Place an (X) in the square opposite the name of the geographical unit selected as the community to be scored. If a unit other than those named above is selected, indicate the particular unit in the blank space.

SUMMARI OF	SCOR	ES.
I. Types of opportunities:		
Maximum score possible	40	Community score
II. Per cent of people reached:		·
Maximum score possible	35	Community score
III. Adequacy of financial support:		·
Maximum score possible	10	Community score
IV. Provisions for promotion:		·
Maximum score possible	15	Community score
Total score		
Name of community		
Date		
Scored by		

I. Types of opportunities offered-Continued.

0	COMMUNITY SCORE CARD.	
I.	Types of opportunities offered (maximum score possible, 40):	
	A. Day schools—	
	1. Are various types of occupational ex-	
	periences (pre-vocational work) provided	
	in Trades and Industry, Home Econom-	
	ics, and Commercial lines for persons of	
	less than Senior high-school grade? Maximum	Com-
	a. If one type of work is offered in each possible	munity
	of these lines, score2	score.
	b. If three or more types of work are	
	offered in each of the three lines,	
	score, in addition3	
	2. Is work offered in industrial arts, home	
	economics, agriculture, and commercial	
	work in the high school?	
	a. If one type of work is offered in at	
	least two or more of the above men-	
	tioned lines, score	
	b. If two or more types are offered in	
	two or more lines, score, in addition 2	
	c. If three types are offered in at least	
	three lines, score, in addition 2	
	3. Are vocational courses offered in the	
	trades, home economics, agriculture, and	
	commerce requiring at least half the	
	school time for vocational work?	
	a. If vocational courses are offered in	
	at least two lines, score	
	b. If these courses are organized on the	
	basis of community occupational	
	demands, score, in addition 5	
	B. Part-time schools (schools or classes attended	
	by young employed workers during the work-	
	ing day)—	
	1. Do the industries cooperate in giving	
	courses in the trades or retail selling? If	
	so, score5	
	2. Are general continuation schools main-	

a. If for vocational guidance, civic and general intelligence only, score....
b. If to prepare individuals for local employment opportunities, score, in addition.....

3

tained?

1. Types of opportunities onered—Continued.		
C. Evening schools—		
Are vocational courses offered in trade,		
home economics, and commercial lines?	Maxlmum	Com-
1. If they are of an occupational pre-	score possible.	munity score.
paratory nature, score	2	
2. If courses are offered as supplemental		
to the daily occupations of the class		
personnel, score, in addition	4	
3. If the courses meet the principal oc-		
cupational demands of the commu-		
munity, score	4	
II. Per cent of people reached by the opportunities	-	
for vocational development (maximum score		
possible, 35):		
A. If 25% of those in school in grades below the		
senior high school is reached, score	0	
If 50% of the above group is reached, score,	2	
in addition	3	
If 75% of the above group is reached, score,	_	
in addition	5	
B. If 25% of those in senior high school is		
reached, score	3	
If 50% of the above group is reached, score,		
in addition	9	
C. If 50% of group between 14 and 17, inclusive,		
out of school is reached, score	5	
If 75% of group between 14 and 17, inclusive,		
out of school is reached, score, in addition.	5	
D. If ½% of community population is enrolled in		
part-time or evening classes for persons over		
16, score	5	
If 1% of community population is enrolled in		
part-time or evening classes for persons over		
16, score, in addition	5	
III. Adequacy of Financial Support for Vocational		
Training. (Maximum score possible, 10.)		
A. If offered at public expense and without fees,		
except for registration or laboratory sup-		
plies, score	5	
B. If the community is willing and ready to pro-		
vide funds for expansion of vocational		
training and civilian vocational rehabilita-		
tion to meet community demands, score	5	
	J	

IV. Provisions for promotion and control of vocational program. (Maximum score possible, 15.)

tional program. (maximum score possible,		
15.)	Maximum	Com-
A. If a supervisor or director of vocational educa-	score possible.	munity score.
tion is employed, score	5	
If "no," score 0		
B. If there is a board which includes representa-		
tives of the commercial, industrial, labor,		
and home-making interests of the com-		
munity, acting in an advisory capacity to		
the board of education, score	5	
If "no," score 0		
C. If the board of education is representative of		
several community interests, such as		
above indicated, score	5	
If "no," score 0		
,		

VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(For rural communities.)

The following score card is intended for the rating of rural communities on their accomplishments in providing opportunities for vocational development as a factor in citizenship training:

The term "vocational development" is used in a broad sense and includes all training which has a vocational bearing, such as vocational guidance, occupational experiences, manual training, boys' and girls' club work, farm and home demonstration work, as well as training for specific vocations.

The items on the score card are intended to apply to those community developments for which it is responsible and which are of a public character. In using this score card it will be found more practicable to apply it to the geographical territory represented by an educational unit, such as:

Local school district	П
Consolidated school district	
County school system	
State school system	

Place an (X) in the square opposite the name of the geographical unit selected as the *community* to be scored. If a unit other than those named above is selected indicate the particular unit in the blank space.

SUMMARY OF SCORES.

I. Types of opportunities:		
Maximum score possible	40	Community score
II. Per cent of people reached;		
Maximum score possible.	35	Community score
III. Adequacy of financial support:	00	community score
Maximum score possible.	10	Community score
	10	Community score
IV. Provisions for promotion:		
Maximum score possible.	15	Community score
Total score	100	
Name of community		
Date		
Scored by		

I. Types of opportunities offered (maximum score		
possible, 40):		
A. Day schools (maximum score possible 16)—		
 Does the school organization offer various 		
types of occupational experiences (pre-		
vocational work) in agriculture, trades		
and industry, home economics, or com-		
mercial lines for persons of less than senior		
high-school grades?	Maximum	Com-
a. If one or more types of work is of-	possible.	munity score.
fered in each of these lines, score	2	
b. If three or more types of work are		
offered in each of the four lines, score,		
in addition	3	
Are vocational courses offered in agricul-		
ture, trades, home economics, or com-		
merce requiring at least half the school		
time for vocational work, in the high		
school?		
a. If vocational courses are offered in		
one line, score	2	
b. If vocational courses are offered in		
two or more lines, score, in addition	3	
c. If these courses are organized on the		
the basis of community occupational		
needs, score, in addition	6	
B. Part-time schools (schools or classes attended		
by young employed workers during the work-		
ing-day) (maximum score possible, 8)—		
Are part-time schools maintained for em-		
ployed persons? 1. If general courses to enlarge the civic and		
general intelligence are given, score	4	
2. If courses preparatory to specific occu-	-	
pations or supplementing present occu-		
pation of students are given, score in ad-		
dition.	4	
C. Evening schools (maximum score possible, 7)-		
Are vocational courses offered in agricul-		
ture, trade, home economics, or commer-		
cial lines?		
 If they are of an occupational pre- 		
paratory nature, score	2	
2. If courses are offered as supplemen-		
tal to the daily occupations of the class personnel, score	5	
class personner, score	,	

I. Types of opportunities offered—Continued.		
D. Extension work in agriculture and home eco- nomics (maximum score possible 9)—	Maximum score possible	Com- munity score.
 If farm demonstration work is given, score 	4	
2. If home demonstration work is given, score	3	
3. If there is organized boys' and girls' club		
work, score	2	
II. Per cent of people reached by the vocational		
training opportunities offered (maximum score		
possible, 35):		
A. If 25% of those in school in grades below the	•	
senior high school is reached, score	2	
	2	
If 50% of the above group is reached, score,		
in addition	3	
If 75% of the above group is reached, score,	_	
in addition	5	
B. If 25% of those in senior high school is		
reached, score	3	
If 50% of the above group is reached, score,		
in addition	2	
C. If 50% of group between 14 and 17, inclusive,		
out of school is reached, score	5	
If 75% of group between 14 and 17, inclusive,		
out of school is reached, score, in addition	5	
D. If $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of community population is reached		
through part-time or evening classes or		
agricultural extension work, score	5	
If 1% of community population is reached		
through part-time classes, evening classes,		
or in agricultural extension work for per-		
sons over 16, score, in addition	5	
III. Adequacy of financial support for vocational		
training (maximum score possible, 10):		
A. If offered at public expense and without fees,		•
except for registration or laboratory sup-		
plies, score	5	
B. If the community is willing and ready to pro-		
vide funds for expansion of vocational train-		
ing to meet community demands, score	5	
IV. Provisions for promotion of vocational program		
(maximum score possible, 15):		
A. If the community employs or participates in		
the employment of a person responsible for		
vocational development, score	5	
B. If one or more community organizations as-		
sume the responsibility of promoting voca-		
tional development, score, in addition	10	

PATRIOTIC DEVELOPMENT.

In considering this subject the committee decided that the most accurate and best measure of patriotic development of a community during the time of peace would be that feature which relates to the exercise of the franchise. It was therefore decided to confine the score to questions relating to this one feature.

Statistics for answering these questions may be secured from the census records, from reports of local or county schools when the citizenship of children is recorded, from special community investigations. When no records are available, the community will have to make special studies of its own.

SUMMARY OF SCORES.

I. Preparation for the exercise of the	e fra	inchise:	
Maximum score possible	40	Community score	
II. Exercise of the franchise:		•	
Maximum score possible	60	Community score	
m 1			
Total score 1			
Name of community			
Date			
Scored by			

1	Maximum	Com-
I. Preparation for the exercise of the franchise:	possible.	munity score.
A. Preparation in the schools—		
1. Are issues of the election discussed by		
pupils in your schools ?	10	-
If yes, score 10 points.		
If no, score 0 points.		
2. Are school children taught a sense of the		
moral obligation to vote? (Explain		
methods, otherwise no score will be		
allowed)	15	
If in all grades, score 15 points.		
If above 4th grade, score 10 points.		
If above 8th grade, score 5 points.		
If not at all, score 0 points.		
B. Preparation for citizenship of foreign born—		
1. What percentage of the foreign-born		
inhabitants eligible for naturalization		
are naturalized?	5	
If 90% to 100%, score 5 points.	J	
If 80% to 90%, score 4 points.		
If 70% to 80%, score 3 points.		
If 60% to 70%, score 2 points.		
If 50% to 60%, score 1 points.		
If less than 50%, score 0 points.		
2. Are enough classes conducted to teach		
all applicants for naturalization both		
English and the responsibilities of citi-		
	-	
zenship?	5	
If yes, score 5 points.		
If no, score in proportion.		
3. Is a ceremony provided when induct-		
ing all applicants into citizenship?	5	
If yes, score 5 points.		
If no, score in proportion.		
II. Exercise of franchise:		
A. What percentage of the legally qualified		
voters are registered ?	15	
If 90% to 100%, score 15 points.		
If 80% to 90%, score 12 points.		
If 70% to 80%, score 7 points.		
If 60% to 70%, score 6 points.		
If 50% to 60%, score 3 points.		
If less than 50%, score 0 points.		

 II. Exercise of franchise—Continued. B. What percentage of the legally qualified voters vote in the primary election? 	Maximum score possible.	Com- munity score.
If 90% to 100%, score 15 points.	15	
If 80% to 90%, score 12 points.		
If 70% to 80%, score 9 points.		
If 60% to 70%, score 6 points.		
If 50% to 60%, score 3 points.		
If less than 50%, score 0 points.		
Note.—If no primary election is provided		
by law, relative score under C should be		
doubled.		
C. What percentage of the legally qualified		
voters vote in the final election?	15	
If 90% to 100%, score 15 points.		
If 80% to 90%, score 12 points.		
If 70% to 80%, score 9 points.		
If 60% to 70%, score 6 points.		
If 50% to 60%, score 3 points.		
If less than 50%, score 0 points.		
D. Has an analysis been made by occupa-		
tions of the electorate of your community, the		
electors who have registered, the voters in		
the primary election, the voters in the final election?		
If yes, score 5 points.	15	
If no, score 0 points.		
Note.—Give results of analysis; otherwise		
no score will be allowed.		

SOCIAL AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT.

The wide range of subjects included under the social and moral development of individuals and communities made the choice of a few subjects for inclusion in this score card quite difficult, particularly since it was necessary to select those to which a numerical rating could be given. While there may be differences of opinion as to whether the best selection of subjects for this purpose has been made it is hoped that the scoring of communities on the basis of this score card will arouse much interest in matters relating to social and moral development as connected with good citizenship and that thus the general aims of the movement for citizenship training will be subserved.

SUMMARY OF	SCOR	ES.	
I. Law and order:			
Maximum score possible	50	Community score	
II. Community welfare:		·	
Maximum score possible	20	Community score	
II. Moral development:		•	
Maximum score possible	30	Community score	
Total score	100		
Name of community			
Date			
Scored by			
		·	
		(27)	

I. Law and order:

. Law and order:		
A. Respect for law and constituted authority-		
1. If the police force and prosecuting officials		
have cooperated and worked efficiently	Maximum	Com-
in the interest of prompt apprehension	score possible.	Com- munity score.
and trial of all law violators, score 5	possible.	score.
If not, score 0.	· ·	
2. If the trial judges and judicial procedure		
are such that speedy and impartial trial		
	_	
is secured, score 5	5	
If not, score 0.		
3. Of members of community drawn on jury		
panels during past year, if less than 10%		
have asked to be excused for reasons not		
deemed valid by the court, score 2	2	
If more, score 0.		
 If number of persons convicted of crime 		
during past year does not exceed 1% of		
total population of community, score 3	3	
If more, score 0.		
5. If community has had no mob violence		
or attempt of groups of citizens to take		
the law in their own hands during past		
five years, score 7	7	
If yes, score 0.		
B. Respect for life and safety of fellow citizens-		
1. If community has traffic regulations ap-		
proved by State or local authority which		
require examination for licenses, with		
minimum age of 18, score 3	3	
If no, score 0.	9	
2. Of traffic accidents in community during		
past year if only 5% caused serious injury		
or death, score 4	4	
If more, score 0.		
3. If community has fire escapes or other fire		
equipment required by State laws or local		
ordinances on all public buildings and on		
private buildings exceeding 3 stories in		
height, score 5	5	
If no, score 0.		

 I. Law and order—Continued. C. Honesty and efficiency of administration of 		
public services—		
1. If there have been no bank or public-serv-		
ice corporation failures due to bad man-		
agement or dishonesty and no defalcations	Maximum	Com-
by officers of such institutions in com-	score possible.	munity score.
munity in past 10 years, score 5	5	
If yes, score 0.		
2. If no public officer or school-teacher has		
been dismissed for inefficiency, dishonesty,		
or immorality during past five years, score		
5	5	
If yes, score 0.		
D. Familiarity with government matters—		
1. Of 100 members of community asked to		
name 4 county, 3 State, and 3 national		
officials and tell in a general way what		
they do, if 80 have given correct answers,		
	3	
If from 60 to 80% answer correctly,	·	
score 2.		
If less than 60%, score 0.		
2. Of 100 members of community asked to		
give name, location, and nature of work of		
3 State educational, corrective, hospital,		
or other institutions, if 90 have given cor-		
rect answers, score 3	3	
If from 75 to 90% answer correctly,		
score 2.		
If less than 75%, score 0.		
II. Community welfare:		
A. Home ownership—		
If 60% or more of the families in the com-		
munity own their own homes, score 5	5	
If the proportion owning their own homes is		
between 50 and 60%, score 3		
If less than 50%, score 0.		
B. External attractiveness of community—		
If the public buildings, stores, parks, streets,		
and private homes and grounds are clean		
and attractive in appearance, score 4	4	
If there are any ill-kept or unsightly sec-		
tions of the community, score in propor-		
tion.		

II. Community welfare—Continued.		
C. Community organizations—		
1. If the community has one charitable or		
welfare organization, including church or		
lodge, for each 50 families, or one active		
organization representing whole com-	score	Com- munity
munity, score 5	possible.	score.
If less, score in proportion.	Э	
2. If the community has at least 2 com-		
munity buildings, rooms, or enterprises		
in actual operation and in general use,		
such as community house, rest room,		
public library, public market, public park		
or playground, or fair, score 3	3	
If less, score 0.		
3. If community has definite program of		
community work in operation, score 3	3	
If no, score 0.		
III. Moral development:		
A. Character of amusements—		
Character and moral influence of sports,		
plays, movies, fairs, and other social		
gatherings in community:		
1. As measured by their adequacy to		
meet the social needs of the com-		
munity. If excellent, score 5. If im-		
provement is needed, rate in propor-		
tion,,	5	
As measured by freedom from gam-		
bling, immorality, and vulgarity. If		
excellent, score 5. If improvement		
is needed, rate in proportion	5	
B. Family relations—		
If there has been not more than 1 divorce		
to 20 marriages of community members		
during past 10 years, score 10	10	
If more, score 0.		
C. Religious organizations—		
1. If buildings used by religious organiza-		
tions will accommodate 85% of members		
of community over 7 years old, score 3	3	
If less, score 0.		

III. Moral development—Continued. C. Religious organizations—Continued.

 If the community has for each 2,50t populion at least one pastor or other regularly employed religious leader who 	score possible.	Com- munity score.
resides in community, score 4	4	
If no, score 0.		
3. If each organization, or federation of or-		

ganizations, maintains at least one agency for religious education of children of school age, score 3 3 If no, score 0.

0

END OF TITLE